

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

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## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## THE PRESIDENT AT RICHMOND.

On Thursday last the PRESIDENT of the United States left this city on a brief visit to Richmond, to be present at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Virginia Monument to Washington, in acceptance of an invitation from the Legislature of that State.

On his way to Richmond the PRESIDENT was met at Aquia Creek by a Joint Committee representing both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, and from thence the whole party, after partaking of a collation, took a special train of cars for Richmond, where they arrived at about 4 o'clock in the evening. Here they were enthusiastically received by the volunteer military companies and a large concourse of citizens; after which the PRESIDENT was escorted to the Capitol, where the House of Delegates being in session, he was introduced by Mr. SYMME, one of the Committee, and welcomed by Mr. HOPKINS, the Speaker of the House, in the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT: In other nations, less free and enlightened than ours, Kings and Potentates received the adoration of their subjects, and were as a token of respect for their moral principles and their virtues, not as a willing tribute of approbation and praise for their deeds of wisdom and patriotism, but under the influence of the gross and ignominious delusion that they held their commissions of supreme power by the "Grace of God," and are of "divine right" entitled to the obedience and homage of their subjects. How different, how widely different, is the state of political affairs in our own free and happy country! You, sir, with all the power of your high official station, and with that evergreen wreath which decorates your brow—you, sir, and I, and all the people's representatives here assembled, are but little more than equals, while the popular multitude which, in part, surrounds this hall and crowd these galleries, are our legitimate sovereigns, whose approbation is the richest reward we can receive, and whose frowns of displeasure would be to you, sir, I am sure, far more terrible than Santa Anna with all his legions at Buena Vista.

In your person, Mr. President, is developed another advantage, derived from our free institutions, worthy of all praise, and in value beyond all price. It is, sir, that personal merit and a pure patriotism may elevate an unpretending man from a very humble position in the public service originally, to the most exalted post of honor and distinction known to the civilized world. For forty years you served your country in the camp and the tented field; but it was not until the commencement of the late Mexican war that the field of bloody strife and dreadful carnage opened to your view, and put in requisition your capacity for the highest efforts of human courage, and to the exhibition of the first order of military skill and talent. In the hour of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterrey, and Buena Vista, we now behold the citizen President, receiving the enthusiastic honors of his countrymen in the capital of his native State. In the name and by the command of the House of Delegates, I salute you, and I welcome, as a hearty welcome into this Legislative Hall,

To this address of welcome the PRESIDENT replied, substantially, as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot command language expressive of my gratitude for the high honor done me by my native State. The honors bestowed by the People and their Representatives, here assembled, have filled my heart to overflowing. The manner in which you have alluded to my military services is most flattering and gratifying. The chief honor is due, however, to the patriotic volunteers and soldiers who were under my command. To them is due the thanks of the country for those brilliant victories to which you have alluded; I only had the honor to lead the men whose gallant conduct was so signally successful.

I did not expect, sir, to be honored as I have been on this occasion, nor do my humble services merit such distinction. During my past life I have been devoted to my country, as I shall be in the future.

It cannot be expected, sir, that one whose time has been occupied in camps and in the field should be able, without reflection, to address such an enlightened and wise assembly as this. But I can, and do, from the bottom of my heart, return to this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, and to its Representatives, my sincere thanks for the high honor done me on this occasion.

Much applause marked the whole scene in the House of Delegates, and the ceremony there being terminated, the PRESIDENT was escorted to the Exchange Hotel, and at a later hour in the evening he attended an elegant entertainment at the Governor's mansion.

The reception in the city is represented to have been surpassingly brilliant. The population turned out *en masse*, and exhibited a scene of patriotic joy and enthusiasm such as has been rarely witnessed in the capital of the Old Dominion.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Monument took place yesterday, and was signalized by a civic and military procession, in which the PRESIDENT of the United States, the Governor of the State, the Legislature and Judiciary, the Municipal Authorities, the Military of Richmond and Petersburg, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, &c. participated; the whole presenting a beautiful display, and passing off without disorder or accident.

The PRESIDENT will leave Richmond this morning on his return to this city.

DEBT OF TEXAS.—The report of the Auditor and Comptroller of the State, recently made to the Legislature of Texas, now in session, gives a full and detailed description of the character and value of the outstanding liabilities of the late republic of Texas, from which it appears that the ostensible debt, including interest, is \$11,055,694.71, and the par value of the same \$5,600,696. This includes the total debt, that not presented for settlement as well as that which has not been filed.

COTTON IN INDIA.—The project of introducing on a large scale the culture of cotton into British India has recently been the subject of much discussion in England. The London Times relates the following singular anecdote in illustration of the difficulty of making any improvements in the agriculture of the natives of India:

"The one great element of American success—American enterprise—can never, at least for many generations, be introduced into India. It is impossible to expect of Hindus all that is achieved by citizens of the States. During the experiments which we have alluded to, an English plow was introduced into the Province, and the natives were taught its use and superiority over their own clumsy machines. They were at first astonished and delighted at its effects, but as soon as the agent's back was turned they took it, pulled it red, and used it on end, and turned it upside down."

## WHERE IS THE WILDERNESS?

At the beginning of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty-five years afterwards it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, and so forth. Last year it was in Minnesota Territory. Next year we shall have to seek it in Nebraska and around the Lake of the Woods.

Where the steamboat goes, there the wilderness disappears. And the steamboat is soon to startle the Indian and wake the echoes of the forest above the Falls of the St. Anthony; for a boat is now building there which the St. Paul "Chronicle and Register" of the 19th January says "is rapidly progressing." The time for launching her has even been fixed—as soon as the river is clear of ice. The builder hails from Bangor, Maine, the opposite extremity of the Union due east, and is said to be "a highly skillful workman." The dimensions of the craft are 108 feet long, 120 feet deep, 25 feet beam, and will draw twelve inches light. The machinery is in course of construction at Bangor, and will be at the Falls by the opening of navigation.

Steam navigation "river trade" above the Falls of the St. Anthony! Poetry may as well gather up its garments and emigrate from this land, unless it can be content to find its themes in the workshop and the crowded street.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE LAST RIOT IN CANADA.—Three or four days ago we had a brief telegraphic notice of certain riotous proceedings at or near the town of Three Rivers, in Canada East. The story is thus told by the Montreal Gazette:

"Considerable excitement has always existed in the parish of St. Gregoire against the enforcement of the provisions of the school act, and especially against the collection of taxes for school purposes; and lately the progress of the officers has been impeded by rioting of an alarming character. Suits at law have been commenced to recover the amounts assessed, and judgments obtained, the executions on which have been resisted. On Thursday last warrants were obtained against the ringleaders in three disorderly proceedings, and placed in the hands of the high constable of the district for their arrest. Fearing trouble he took several assistants with him, but was met by a body of men as not only set him and his force at defiance, but actually beat them off."

"Emboldened by their success, they assembled in the evening, and proceeded to the residence of one of the assessors, and having set fire to his barn, burnt it to the ground. They then broke into his house, and having got their hands on the assessment roll, carried it off in triumph. They now express their determination to resist the school act by force. Such is the state of education in Jesuit-ridden Lower Canada, and such is the prospect of its spread."

"The high constable having returned to Three Rivers, informed the sheriff of his inability to enforce the writ, and of his having been beaten in the attempt. That officer immediately consulted with the magistrates of the town, and it was agreed to apply for troops. A telegraphic dispatch was sent up to Gen. Hawley this morning, signed by the sheriff and seven justices of the peace, requesting assistance, and we learn that a detachment of the 71st regiment is expected to-morrow at Three Rivers, from Sorel."

## BOSTON, FEBRUARY 15.

In the Legislature to-day, on the question of giving leave to certain petitioners for the dissolution of the Union to withdraw their memorial, (in other words, refusing to receive it,) the vote stood year 249, say 1—who was Mr. Tolman, of Worcester.

The Atlas of this city publishes some letters from the Straits of Magellan, amongst which is one from Captain Brown, of the schooner *John Allyn*, who was taken prisoner by the Patagonians, and miraculously escaped, after ninety-seven days' captivity; and another letter from the same person giving an account of the murder of Capt. Eaton, while trading with the Patagonians.

## GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS.

Such is the title of a Folio publication recently started in New York, the object of which is to present to the Public accurate portraits in lithograph (accompanied with biographical sketches) of the most eminent citizens of the Republic, since the death of Washington. The work is to comprehend some twenty portraits, and to be published in semi-monthly numbers, and on the very reasonable terms of one dollar per number. The lithographers are to be taken with the daguerotypes by the distinguished artist M. B. Brady, and engraved by D. Aignion, and the letter-press matter to be prepared by C. Edwards Lester. The first number of the work now before us contains a portrait of General TAYLOR, which is superior, both as a work of art and a likeness. There is a delicacy about the workmanship of this head which surpasses any thing of the kind that we have seen for many a day; and, if the future portraits hold out as good as this, the entire work will be exceedingly valuable. The second number, which will be out in a few days, is to contain the portrait of Mr. CALHOUN, and we are informed that Mr. Brady is now on a visit to Washington for the purpose of obtaining large daguerotype portraits of some of our prominent countrymen, who are to adorn future numbers of his beautiful and interesting publication.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes a letter from a young man in California to his mother in that city, which shows to what extent the pernicious vice of gambling is practiced in the land of gold. The letter is dated San Francisco, December 23d, and says:

"Apparently there is but one business in the town, and that is gambling. One young man recently laid a thousand dollars on a roulette table, and at one turn of the wheel, won twenty-seven thousand. It was his first and last night of success. He went straight back by the steamer. Two hundred thousand dollars were seen upon a card last night. There are fifty gaming houses for the place, splendid buildings, with every facility for different games. Each table has upon it piles of Spanish dollars, and upon these eagles and half-eagles, and surrounding these, large clouds of the size of one's little finger, with their value, \$40.62, stamped upon them. These tables vary in their amount of money, from ten thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. London, Paris, New York, and New Orleans have sent here their most skillful gamblers, and the gold on their tables is really enough to give a man sore eyes."

THE WEATHER IN VERMONT.—A letter from a correspondent at Wells River, (Vt.) dated the 8th, says: "On the morning of Wednesday, February 4th, thermometer in this village ranged from 37 to 40 degrees below zero. They were lower than at any time in the last fifteen years. Several men while walking the streets I saw others shiver from their ears or noses before they began to feel the cold. At this rate there will be kindness in the St. Petersburg custom of greeting every friend you meet by rubbing his face with a snow-ball."

ENDING MINERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The ship *John Calvin* recently left the Thames, bound to San Francisco. She has upwards of one hundred passengers, and they include merchants and mechanics. The carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, and others took with them a large assortment of tools. Sir HENRY HUNTLEY, formerly Governor of Prince Edward's Island, embarked in the *John Calvin* with thirty miners. Iron dwelling boxes, shops, warehouses, and tents, with a very large assortment of British goods, form a portion of the cargo. Several first-class ships, now lying in the London and St. Catharines docks, will soon leave this port for California.—*London Cor. North America.*

A thief was caught in Barnard's Hotel (Baltimore) on Wednesday night, who, when arrested, had eight pairs of pantaloons, three or four vests, and several coats, which he had stolen from different boarders' rooms. When detected he looked not unlike John Wallcut, and when stripped of his ill-gotten gains he was found to be a very small specimen of humanity. He was sent to jail.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.—A portion of the bridge over the Chesapeake, two miles east of Lancaster, (Pa.) on the State Railroad, has been destroyed by fire, delaying but not interrupting the transportation of passengers and heavy goods for the West.

IN Wisconsin, Mrs. Lovicy Keyser has recovered \$400 damages of Joseph Heath for selling her to her husband. Liquor dealers in that State have to give bonds to pay for all injury growing out of their traffic.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—Two young ladies, Miss Almira Frain and Miss Mary Ward, have become regular students in the medical department of the Memphis Infirmary.

Property to the amount of \$30,000 was destroyed by fire in the town of Elmira, New York, on the night of the 17th instant. Among the buildings consumed was the post office. The fire is said to have been the work of incendiaries, and several young men have been arrested as perpetrators.

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## AN EARTHQUAKE IN NICARAGUA.

We are obliged to Mr. SQUIER for making this paper the medium of communication to the Public of the following Letter:

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Dec. 26, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: A press of business has prevented me from transmitting you my theoretical and other observations for this point for the past three months; but I will endeavor, at an early day, to make an abstract of them for the use of the Institution.

Residing in this volcanic region, you can readily comprehend that I have been, *perforce*, much interested in the subject of Earthquakes. I need not tell you that they are of frequent occurrence here, and probably that class of phenomena could nowhere be studied with greater advantage. I have experienced several, but with one exception they were very slight.

The exception here referred to occurred on the 27th of October last, at about one o'clock in the morning. I was roused from sleep by a strong undulatory motion, which was sufficiently violent to make me feel several inches backwards and forth on the rough-paved floor, and to throw down books and other articles which had been placed on my table. The tiles of the roof were also rattled together violently, and the beams and rafters cracked like the timbers of a deeply-laden vessel in a heavy sea. The people all rushed from their houses in the greatest alarm, and commenced praying in loud tones. The domestic animals seemed to share the general consternation; the horses struggled as if to loose themselves, and the dogs commenced a simultaneous barking. This undulatory motion lasted nearly a minute, steadily increasing in violence, until suddenly it changed into a rapid vibratory or horizontal motion, which rendered it difficult to stand upright. This lasted about thirty seconds, and was followed as suddenly by a vertical movement, or a series of shocks, such as one would experience in being rapidly let down a flight of steps; then declined in violence, but nevertheless seemed to stop abruptly. The whole lasted about two minutes, and can be compared to nothing except the rapid movement of a large and loaded railroad car over a bad track, in which there are undulations, horizontal irregularities, and breaks.

No considerable damage was done. Some old walls were thrown down, and in various places around the city I have observed that rocks were detached and portions of cliffs broken off by the shocks. The thick adobe walls of my house were cracked in several places from top to bottom. Many other buildings suffered in like manner. The motion which seemed most dangerous to me was that which I have described as horizontal, in which the earth seemed to slide away from beneath my feet.

The night was clear moonlight, and it was very still; not a breath of air seemed stirring. The orange trees in my courtyard, during the continuance of the undulations, swayed to and fro with a steady, regular motion; but when the other motions followed they had an unsteady or tremulous motion. The water in my well, which is very deep, seemed also much agitated. The direction of the undulations was from north to south, and they were felt throughout the entire State of Nicaragua, and in Honduras and San Salvador, and even perhaps beyond these limits.

I learn from old residents here that, as compared with the others which have occurred within the last quarter of a century, this earthquake ranked as about 7, the maximum being 10.

All observers here concur in saying that, while earthquakes are common at all times of the year, they are much more numerous and violent at the entrance and close of the two seasons, the wet and the dry; that is, about the last of October and the first of November, and the last of April and the first of May. They are observed as particularly numerous and strong after the heavy rains, at the close of the wet season in October. It is also observed that a general quiet seems to prevail, for a period, both before and after their occurrence.

It is difficult to discover the connexion between these different phenomena, but there seems to be a concurrence as to the facts here stated. It is certainly true that the only shocks which I have felt were in the periods indicated, and it is also certain that nearly all occur in the night. Perhaps, amidst the occupations and distractions of the day, the lesser ones pass unobserved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

E. GEO. SQUIER.

Professor JOHN HENRY, &c.

"The direction of all which have occurred since I have been in the country have been from north to south."

A LONG VOYAGE.—The ship *Clarendon*, of Boston, arrived at New York on Monday morning from Canton. She left New York in December, 1846, and has been absent nearly thirty-eight months. She has visited the following ports, some of them a number of times, viz: Liverpool, Batavia, Singapore, Penang, Akyah, Macao, Whampoa, Hong-Kong, and Amoy. She has gone to sea, including this last entry, twenty-three times, and has sailed 75,495 miles, being nearly four times the circumference of the globe. She has worked down the China sea twice against the southwest monsoon, and has made three eastern passages to and from Singapore and Amoy, on the east coast of China. During her whole voyage she has not lost a man by disease or accident.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—COUGHER OF A NUTSHELL. A young man, named Henry Perrine, son of Enoch Perrine, residing one and a half miles from Half Acre, Middlesex county, about a year ago, swallowed a nut-shell, which lodged in his wind pipe, and all efforts to extricate it proved in vain. Since then he has gradually grown down and settled on his right lung, and although the best medical advice was consulted, he obtained no relief, and was finally given up. A few days since, while in a fit of coughing, the sufferer threw the shell up, and to the astonishment, yet great gratification of his friends. It is now thought he will recover his usual health.—*Higginston Record.*

PATENT RIVER.—A modest Prussian mechanic, by the name of Charles Harnung, now in this city, has invented a new style of rifle, known by the name of *Land Needle*, (darning needle), which is attracting much attention. It is impossible to present a scientific description of it without engravings; but we can give our readers a general notion of its peculiarities. In the first place, it loads at the breech. In the second place, it is discharged by a "darning needle," which pierces the bottom of the cartridge and ignites the powder by friction. This is done inside, without any priming, and as well in wet as in dry weather. Behind the cartridge is an air chamber, in which expanded air is used in propelling the ball. The breech-pin slides in and out, and all together operates with curious simplicity. It is said to carry a ball eight hundred yards effectively. The *Scientific American* states that the guns were used by the Prussians in their late war with Denmark with terrible effect, and that all the Prussian light cavalry are to be equipped with them. A competent board of commissioners will soon determine whether the invention has all the merit which its simplicity and ingenuity give promise of.—*New York Post.*

The City Councils of New York have appropriated \$1,000 for the purchase of a copy of Audubon's "Birds of America," and "Quadrupeds of North America," for presentation to the city of Paris, as a complimentary return for the valuable donations of that metropolis to the city of New York, through the agency of M. VATTIER, the International Exchange.

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## IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1850.

MR. BRADBURY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the memorial of M. M. Quackenbush, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make an arrangement or compromise with Mangle M. Quackenbush and his co-obligors, or any of them, for claims or bonds given by them as sureties to the United States.

The bill was read a first time by its title.

MR. BRADBURY. I am instructed to ask that this bill may be considered now. Eight favorable reports have been made upon it by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and several times a bill has passed the Senate, but failed in the House, owing to the lateness of the period at which it reached there. The Committee on the Judiciary is satisfied that the interests of the Government require the passage of this bill, and that no good reason can be given for continuing the liabilities of the sureties.

MR. BERRIEN. I hope the bill will be considered. It has been deliberately examined by successive committees, and has been passed by the Senate some eight or ten times, but which are the result of the action of the honorable Senator from Maine, in the other House. During twelve years this individual has been suffering from the pressure of this claim upon him, and he now offers to the Government the surrender of all his property. He has even gone beyond what is usually considered a reasonable offer. The bill was then read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

MR. KING. I would like to hear the Senator from Georgia state the grounds on which this compromise is to be made.

MR. BERRIEN. I would do it with pleasure, but the honorable Senator has not yet stated the grounds on which the compromise is to be made of the Senator who made the report.

MR. BRADBURY. I will state, for the information of the honorable Senator from Alabama, that when this bond was signed by the memorialist it was upon the assurance that five other sureties were to join him. The bond remained for three years with the signature of only two others of the sureties, and it was then handed over without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Quackenbush. The penal sum of the bond was \$150,000, and he supposed that the liability would be divided between him and five others. He then came forward and proposed to compromise, by paying the sum of \$25,000, being one-fifth of the penal sum, and becoming security for the proportion which he would have been liable. He is willing to do everything it is possible for a man to do, every thing he can get his friends to do, in settling this matter. He is desirous of being relieved from this liability, and the bill is drawn authorizing a settlement on terms which will be most favorable and satisfactory to the Government.

MR. KING. How many of the proposed sureties signed the bond?

MR. BRADBURY. There were but two others who signed the bond, he supposing there were five. He has more reason to complain of the conduct of the principal than any other person. The papers exhibit a perfect willingness on the part of Mr. Quackenbush to do every thing that is fair—every thing it is possible for a man to do.

MR. WHITCOMB. I speak with deference, but it appears to my mind that the parties in this case have their remedy at law. If the facts are as stated by the honorable Senator, the individual who signed the bond, and he had adequate means to meet that portion of the liability which would fall upon him. He now comes forward, and is willing, by the aid of his friends, to pay an amount equal to the whole liability had the bond been executed as he supposed it would have been executed.

This is not the case of passing a bankrupt act. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with Mr. Quackenbush only upon such terms as shall promote the interests of the Government. This is not a new case. I believe that Congress has frequently authorized settlements of this kind. I hope, therefore, no further opposition will be made.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question was stated to be an ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading.

MR. WHITCOMB called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered, and being called, resulted:

YEAS.—Messrs. Butler, Berrien, Bradbury, Butler, Cass, Chase, Claiborne, Davis, Edwards, Everett, Fremont, Fremont, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Morris, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Smith, South, Sprague, Sturgeon, Sumner, Taylor, Tilden, Clayton, Davis, of Mississippi, Felch, Hamilton, Hunter, King, Pratt, Sebastian, Turner, Whitcomb.—16.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

## TO THE EDITORS.

You may not have forgotten, perhaps, with what incredulity the account published by Mr. MANN, after his return from Europe, of the method of instruction pursued in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Berlin, and its astonishing results, was received by similar institutions in this country and the public generally.

The following article from the *Christian Register* so completely corroborates the statements of that gentleman, and contains such an interesting exposition of the plan of instruction, that I have been induced to ask the favor of you to publish it in the *National Intelligencer*. It may serve the double purpose of relating the charge of extravagance which some have been inclined to prefer against Mr. MANN in making the representations referred to, and also of affording gratification, if not instruction, to some of your readers.

Very respectfully, JOHN CROWELL.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 13, 1850.

## DIE TAUBSTUMMEN-ANSTALT ZU BERLIN.

OR THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AT BERLIN.

Some years ago, the Hon. HERR MANN, in one of his reports as Secretary of the House of Education, gave some account of the above mentioned institution. It was with feelings of incredulity, we must confess, that we read his description. It was impossible to doubt his veracity, yet we could not help fancying that the imagination of the writer had unconsciously colored his statements. Since that time we have had an opportunity of visiting Berlin, and we are enabled to testify to the truth of his statements. We can now add our humble testimony to that of the late honorable Secretary. We have seen the deaf and dumb at the dumb school. We have seen the deaf and dumb should ever acquire the power of intelligent conversation. It is difficult to believe that they can be brought to comprehend, and use language, and speak with facility; yet such is the fact. We trust that something similar to the institution we propose to describe will before long be established in our own country.

The institution is situated on Linien Strasse, in the northern corner of Berlin. It is supported by the Prussian Government, which has lately evinced a strong desire to lead the lead in education, after its own fashion, every class in the community. An humble building, without any pretensions to architectural beauty, is assigned to the institution. Its accommodations are merely sufficient to meet the wants of all who are admitted. It is difficult to believe that they can be brought to comprehend, and use language, and speak with facility; yet such is the fact. We trust that something similar to the institution we propose to describe will before long be established in our own country.

Upon our first visit we almost refused to credit our senses. Repeated visits increased our familiarity with the marvel, but did not diminish its marvellousness. The Director told us, at once, on that visit, to the highest class. If the institution was composed of those who were preparing to graduate. There were about a dozen girls and nearly as many boys in the class. Their ages varied from twelve to fifteen or sixteen. They were employed by their books and studies, in studying geography, history, and the like, in the same way as other children. Their teacher spoke to them in the same tone of voice and with the same rapidity of pronunciation that he would have done to others. He gave them, *really*, sums in arithmetic, which they copied upon the blackboard, or upon their slates, with perfect facility. He asked them questions in German, which they answered without any difficulty. They, on the other hand, addressed their teacher in a distinct voice, requested him to solve their difficulties, and to aid them in their studies. Several of them read aloud from various books upon the table. Their style of reading and conversation did not differ materially from that of other children. If any difference existed it was on the side of greater distinctness. In short, communication, by means of speech, between teacher and pupil was perfectly established. And yet these children could not hear a single word. They had never viewed the "voice" of man, or listened to the rich melody of the human voice. They were utterly and irretrievably deaf. But to all appearance they had recovered the use of hearing as well as speech. They were studying, talking, and laughing like other children. Instead of the dull, inarticulate expression which deaf children so often wear, their features beamed with life and happiness. Instead of the painfully unmeaning sound, their voices were cheerful and

intelligent. We called some of them from their seats and asked them to read a story or fable. They did so at once. We entered into conversation with them, to see if they could understand a stranger, as well as those to whom they were accustomed. At first it was necessary to speak rather slower than usual, but with this change we were understood perfectly.

It was tedious to witness the interest depicted on the countenances of these unfortunate children. When addressed, they fixed their eyes upon the speaker as if they would read his inmost thoughts. And as they comprehended him, as he spoke, his ideas and the motions of his lips, an expression of joy stole over their countenances, and lighted up every feature. If they did not clearly comprehend what was said, they looked distressed and doubtful. And when they had completely mastered the speaker's meaning, they would clasp their hands with delight. They appeared like beings, revelling in the enjoyment of a new sense. They felt an inexpressible pleasure in the simple act of communicating with their fellow beings.

The following is a brief outline of the manner in which this wonderful result is obtained.

In order to understand this, it is necessary to premise that all the sounds of the human voice may be analyzed into those produced by the lips, the tongue, and the throat. All the possible sounds of the human voice are produced by one of these alone, or by two or more of these combined. Take, for example, the sounds represented by *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*. The first, *p*, is produced by the lips alone. The second, *b*, is produced by the lips and the throat. The third, *t*, is produced by the tongue and the throat. The fourth, *d*, is produced by the tongue, the lips, and the throat. If a deaf child can be taught to imitate the motions of another's lips, when the latter pronounces the sound, *p*, and at the same time to make an expiration, he will produce the same sound. And, whenever he sees the same motion of the lips, he will recognize a familiar sign. All sounds have come to be minute differences of motion, which play around the mouth during conversation, as the latter does the varying shades of sound. What I have already said shows not only the possibility of doing this, but that, in some respects, the substitution may become a perfect one.

All the letters of the alphabet are printed separately on little square cards. The instructor takes some of these cards and a child who has never heard a sound, or given utterance to any thing, save an unmeaning cry or groan. He puts the child's finger before his own mouth, and pronounces the sound, *p*, for instance. It is necessary to begin with the simple sounds, and to proceed to the more complex. The child feels a current of air upon his fingers, and sees a peculiar motion of his teacher's lips. He soon endeavors to imitate this, by holding his fingers before his own mouth, and blowing and making the same motions. After a few trials, aided and encouraged by a patient and skilful instructor, he produces the sound quite accurately. He is then shown a card, with the letter *p* printed upon it. In a very short time, he associates the two together, so that whenever he sees the letter *p*, which is the printed sign, or the motion *p*, which is the physical sign, he recognizes a familiar object. In this manner, the teacher goes through all the letters of the alphabet, and the child is taught not only to pronounce the sounds, but to write their signs. The tongue sounds, such as *t*, *r*, *l*, *d*, and the like, are next taught. When he can pronounce and write these accurately, he is taught the throat sounds, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, &c. These are the most difficult. In teaching these, the child's finger is placed upon the instructor's throat, and the child is taught not only to pronounce the sounds, but to write their signs. The tongue sounds, such as *t*, *r*, *l*, *d*, and the like, are next taught. When he can pronounce and write these accurately, he is taught the throat sounds, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, &c. These are the most difficult. In teaching these, the child's finger is placed upon the instructor's throat, and the child is taught not only to pronounce the sounds, but to write their signs.

The child feels a peculiar tremulous motion on the muscles of the throat, and transferring his finger to his own throat, (his attention by the previous instruction has been aroused and sharpened,) endeavors to produce these sounds. After a few trials, depending upon the intelligence of the child and the ability of the teacher, he succeeds in accomplishing this. In all cases, it should be remembered, he is taught to associate the motion with the letter or sign upon the card.

The next step is to combine three sounds, or, as a deaf person would say, three motions. The teacher selects for this purpose two cards, upon one of which a sign is printed, and upon the other a throat sound, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, &c. At this stage, the pupil has, of course, become familiar with the separate sounds of the alphabet. The teacher holds up a card with a upon it; the pupil pronounces the sound *a*. He holds up another with *p* upon it, the child says, *a-p*, and by watching the teacher, who pronounces the combined sound, is soon taught to combine the two sounds, *a*, *p*, and to utter the syllable *ap*. He is then shown a card with *t* printed upon it, and is made familiar with the sign and the sound. The position of the letters is next reversed, and he is taught to combine the sound and motion *p*, with the sound and motion *a*, as *pa*. And so on, with other sounds, as *ba*, *ta*, *da*, &c. Gradually, he proceeds to other combinations, such as *cat*, *dog*, *man*, &c. In this manner he learns all the monosyllabic combinations of the language. Whenever he hears a sound, which is the natural way of things, he knows the sign, or the letter, which is the sign of the sound. The child feels a peculiar tremulous motion on the muscles of the throat, and transferring his finger to his own throat, (his attention by the previous instruction has been aroused and sharpened,) endeavors to produce these sounds. After a few trials, depending upon the intelligence of the child and the ability of the teacher, he succeeds in accomplishing this. In all cases, it should be remembered, he is taught to associate the motion with the letter or sign upon the card.

All this is taught in the first class or department of the institution. When a child can read the motions of the tongue, and pronounce them correctly and to understand single words, to pronounce them correctly and to understand single words, to pronounce them correctly and to understand single words